Firepean voyage as altogether preferable in the p seent cracked condition of foolish people in the we States. These letters state that no person on the North of any stripe or color, from the raitest livered doughface, to the brownest of Republicans, is safe, in any of the towns or cities of the South, from annoyance, and insult, and even outrage, if the rowdy element now everywhere predominant there, happens to have taken on a fit

of indignation, or a drop too much.

There is no doubt such letters are numerous, and they must have a serious effect upon the winter travel to the South. The slaveholders must thus see that they or their tools are iritating a game that two will play at, and that the losing side is plainly the South; since Southern travelers are scholly unmolested here, let them say or do what fiey will within the law; while on the other hand, Northern people are dogged and arrested, and insulted, and outraged, at every step of their progress in the Slave States. Means should be taken to abate this nuisance or the railroads, hotels. boarding houses, and kundred accommodations for trade and travel in the South, will suddenly find 2) emselves without occuration.

# THE LATEST NEWS

#### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Washington, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE TREASURY. The Treasury balance is under \$8,000,000, including amounts subject to draft and reserved for Mint service, upon which advances are made for deposits of gold dust for coinage. Half this sum is intended to meet the Post-Office deficiency due last July, whenever Congress shall pass an appro-

printion bill, and the rest is required for the six

months ending on the 31st December. Advices to the Department represent that commercial circles feel the pressure of this accumulation of specie in the public vaults, and banks have contracted in consequence. The organization would distribute \$6,000,000 in a fortnight, upon accounts already adjusted. The uncertainty of an ganisation has depreciated Post-Office scrip, and will bring out large sums hitherto reserved.

MR. COCHRANE'S ILLNESS.

The intelligence of Clark B. Cochrane's illness tonde a painful censation here, where he was much respected and valued. Private letters do not warrant the published reports, but represent him as having voluntarily sought the advice of a distinguished physician at the Utica Asylum, for cerebral excitement, which his friends apprehended had threatening indications. He is paired with Mr. Kunkel, of Maryland, till Monday, and another pair till Wednesday had been effected with Mr. Smith, of Virginia, who insisted upon a revocation, when the information of his misfortune came be-day.

Forty-one Southern Democrats signed the pledge

to resist the plurality to the last extremity. Seve-Tal like Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, and a few others. distinctly refused to sign it, as involving a revolutionary precedent, and intended to provoke sectional conflict. ANOTHER HOPE OF A COALITION.

It is again announced that Mr. Stallworth will be here on Monday, but it is without estisfactory authority. That sesumed fact, and Mr. Cochrane's iddisposition are seized upon as the basis for a hope of a new coalition; but it has no foundation except the ambition of interested individuals, and th zeal of partisans. Most of the Southern Opposizion have been ready for a combination throughout, but no candidate has yet been presented who can unite all the elements adverse to Mr.

Mr. Sherman's straightforward, manly and definit speech to-day produced a great impression called out by Mr. Clark's declaration that he had afforded him an opportunity to explain his con nection with the Helper Book. Mr. Sherman exposed the incorrectness of that statement by showing that he had demanded the withdrawal of the offensive resolution on a former occasion, and now repeated that challenge, with the frank assurance that he was, as he had been, ready to meet every responsibility; and while his personal dignity was affronted by the reflection contained in the resolutions, be would refuse any explanation in spite of consequences. He charged distinctly that the sesolutions were kept suspended, purposely, to deny him the opportuninity, and to prevent an organiza-

During his speech, the House was impressively still, entil, as the electric thrill ponetrated, it burst inte spontaneous applause. Numbers of frank Southern men expressed their cordial approbation of the high spirit and noble hearing evinced by Mr. Sharman, while the body of his own friends responded with a generous greeting.

The country will see in these proceedings the determination of the Disupionists to prevent an election, and keep the House in a condition of anarchy till after the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Hindman (Ark.) endeavored to provoke Mr. Sherman into a controversy on Ohio politics, knowing the latter had repeatedly declined all such discussion until after an organization.

It was generally remarked in the Hall, that Messre. Vallandigham and Cox, with super-serviceable zeal, volunteered their efforts in prompting suggestions and providing material for the interrogatories. In serving the member from Arkansas, they only manifested their sense of State pride, and recognition of fellowship toward a colleague who had been shamefully hounded. No Southern man would have descended to such work under like circumstances. Mr. Morgan, one of their Democratic associates, in making a personal explanation, exhibited a becoming spirit, dictated by true man-

To the Associated Press. Washington, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860. A report has prevailed for several days past that Postmuster-Cenoral Heit contemplated resigning his position. This originated in an understood difference between him and the other members of the Cabine respecting an interpretation of the law relative to the curtailment of the mail service. But it is understood to night that the conflicting views have been recon-

#### XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

The Separa was at L. Washington, Jun. 20, 1860.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CURTIS (Rep., lowal said the eyes of the co-try are upon the House, and they must extricate the selves from their precent position. The provious qua-tion on Mr. Hutchins's plurality resolution having be called, it must be decided, and till then all debate is

out of order.

The CLERK remarked that while he was willing to submit any question to the House, the gentlemen from Icwa could not take the floor from the gentlemen

to submit any question to the House, the gentlemen from Icwa could not take the floor from the gentlemen from Missouri to press his point.

Mr. NOFAL'S opening remarks were almost untelligible in the Reporters' gallery, owing to the prevalent confusion, but he was understood to discuss the following points: First, the Federal Government is a compact of severeign States; secondly, the powers of the Departments are with special reference to the reserved rights of the States, and are thereby provided for protection of both Federal and State Governments; thirdly, any attempted infraction is a violation of those rights—the remedy is by an appeal to the mode set forth in the Constitution, and not by nufficiention; and fourthly, when all constitutional means have failed, revolution is preferable to further submission—then they must result to the ultima ratio, and it would become the true policy of the South to secede from the Union. He argued that secession did not originate in the South, but in Massachusetts, during he war of 1812. He maintaimed that three-fourths of the country are with the South on the real question at issue, which is one of power, and of which Slavery is a mere incident.

A celloquy followed between Mesars. FARNS-

the country are with the South on the real question at issue, which is one of power, and of which Slavery is a mere incident.

A colloquy followed between Mesars. FARNS-WORTH and McCLERNAND, as to the position of the Illinois Democraev and the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and in which Mv. Morris, of Illinois, subsequently took part.

Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.)—I call the attention of the House to an article in The N. Y. Herald; but I wish to protest that I feel under no obligations to respond to anything that issues from the pen and the inspiration of James Gordon Bennett. I should debase the dignity of my position and affront the feelings of the members, if I should admit the propriety or necessity of recognizing any remarks of that notorious individual. A man who is conspicuous by the persistent and flagrant violation of the rights and virtuous instincts of humanity, who has supplied himself with money and means of pernicious influence by extorting contributions from the fear of innoceance, and levying subsidies upon the gratitude of sympathetic and confederate crimes; a wretch who wears upon his back the scars of many a merited chastisement and upon his heart the taint of every conceivable abomination; a miscreant who in consenting to the dishonor of his own family, and the profanation of the most sacred relations of life, has committed a crime for which language has no commensurate term able abomination; a miscreant who in consenting to the dishonor of his own family, and the profanation of the most sacred relations of life, has committed a crime for which language has no commensurate term of scorn and contempt; a vie and filthy beast, whose name is the execration of both continents, and from whose contact truth and virtue shrink as from the touch of a pestilence; a fiend who is denied the privilege of fellowship with men; an exile from the courtesis and charities of the social circle, who wears out, and is condemned to wear out, the small remnant of a guilty and miserable existence in a solitude for which the rewards of a prostituted pressean purchase him no relief. I repeat to the House, that I do not mean to discuss anything which would shock them by allnding in any way to that base individual who, by a course of unalterable and unapprochable infamy, distinguished and signatised himself to the shame and opproblum of hamanity, but this I will not deny, that he has some pretension of apology for the attack on me. In the discharge of my duty as a journalist I have had frequent occasion to lash him, until even his rhinocerous hide has writhed beneath the excruciating lash. Let him continue his assaults. The enmity of James Gordon Bennett is the most satisfactory and sufficient attestation of the character of a gentleman, while his applause is an argument of suspicion. I repeat, sir, I do not rise to make any reply to the article in The Herald, or to make any argument between James Gordon Bennett and mysef, but to relieve myself of an issue which the language of The Herald has raised, and I invite the attention of the House to a single paragraph of that cowardly and brutal attack upon me in the last issue of The New-York Herald.

"Time was until Pryor, when 'Virginian' was synonymous

arely and brutal attack upon me in the last issue of The New-York Herald.

"Time was, until Pryor, when 'Virginian' was synonymous with 'gentleman.' Nor was his vulgarity allowed to pass unrebuked by his colleague, one of whom (Mr. Milkon) called Pryor to order twice, and vindicated, to a certain extent the name and fane of the Old Dominion. From the tone of the debate it is evident, also, that other Southorn gentlemes regretted the occurrence, and believed that the House had been degraded by it. The conduct of Mr. Pryor is, after all, what might readily have been expected from him. He has simply transferred his bruther of the order of Congress. He is a mental shoulder-hitter, a philoiogical puglist, a moral bully. These traits marked him as an editor, while he always assaled his political epopenents with the vilest personal abuse, and he has carried them with him into the House. The stain which he offixed upon journalism new blots the records of Congress. The characters of the other Southern members should not be judged by the standard of such a person as Pryor. It is indicated more fairly by their manily and courageous bearing, their anwaying respect for parliamentary usage, and their diguided manner of conducting a vary exciting and important debate. While some of the opposition members from the North have been carrying an affectation of flets and morality into their speeches, and at the same time violating the sanctity of the House with deadly weepons, the Southern members have afforded a marked contrast to such conduct, and confined themselves strictly to legitimate to the ruffins just now?"

Alluding to that editorial article, Mr. PRYOR asked

llson whether it was true, as the editor stated, had been rebuked the other day for language

Mr. PRYOR said his colleague's explanation wa satisfactory. But there remained an issue between hi colleague and himself. He understood his colleagu to say that the employment of the term he made use of was unparliamentary, for which one might justly be was unparliamentary, for which one might justly be called to order. He (Pryor) now proposed to vindicate himself from the charge of infracting the dignity of parliamentary discussion by the indiscriminate and dehberate use of the term. He remarked that Mr. Hickman had made an injurious and unfounded imputation on the character of the South and on his colleagues. Under that impression he traversed the allegation and stigmatized his sentiments as false. The word fatse (id not necessarily imply an insult. A gentleman's statement may be false, and yet he may not design an untruth. Was there any phrase more legitmate? In the speeches of Fox, Burke, Clay, Randolph, and others he referred to, it would be found that they had used this term. He understood that Mr. McClernand the other day stigmatized some statement of Mr. Hickman as "false," and Mr. Montgomery had applied the term falsehood to one of his Pennsylvaria colleagues. These gentlemen were not rebuked. Why was he made a solitary exception?

Mr. HOWARD (Dem., Ohio) rising to a personal explanation, caused to be read a Washington letter to The N. Y. Express, in which it was mentioned as a runor that Mr. Wendell and Mr. Weed had entered rumor that Mr. Wendell and Mr. Weed had entered into a private arrangement to elect Mr. Sherman by procuring the absence of certain Western Democrats Mr. Howard among the number. The correspondent, however, had said he did not believe the members were pricy to the use thus made of their names. Mr. Howard said he considered his colleague, Mr. Sherman, a perfect gentleman, but they were at the Antipodes in politics. He did not wish it to go out that he would give him his negative vote by absenting himself from the House. He had neverseen Mr. Wendell or Mr. Weed, and did not know them. There was no foundation for the charge.

andation for the charge.
Mr. COX (Dem. Ohio,) said the letter was written

foundation for the charge.

Mr. COX (Dem. Ohio,) said the letter was written by a man who acts as Secretary of the Union Club, a parasite by the name of Walker, a sort of correspondent, who honeyfugles members and then slanders and lies about them. It was part of the system of lying about North-Western Democrates.

Mr. BABBITT (Rep., Penn...) merely wished to discuss subjects pertaining to the general interests of all. He would not discuss the inexhaustible negroquestion. He contended that the resolution of Mr. Hutchins was in order. The House was not bound by any rules of the preceding House of Representatives. The first thing to be done is to choose a presiding officer, and nothing is in order except a vote for Speaker. The House can adopt no resolution except to vote and adjourn. Hence, the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio for the plurality rule was in order.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep. Iowa) raised a point of order hat all discussion was out of order.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep. Me.) called the gentleman

from Iowa to order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep. III.) protested against he gentleman from Peansylvania being interrupted.

Amid cries of "Order," "Go on," Mr. HOUSTON said no one was interrupted on that side of the House. Order being restored, Mr. BABBITT proceeded: It would be constitutional for the House to appoint a committee to cleet a Speaker. We have been here seven weeks in disorder, while there has been a stagnation of all the public business. We have exhibited a monetrous farce for the amusement of the galleries. The responsibility rests with the Lecompton Democrate. They alone prevent an organization in the only way it can be done, and he desired them to have all the glory or all the shame. He appealed to the Democratic party to waste no more time. If they would not per mit an organization, he wished the country to know where the blame rests. He heard that fault had been found with him, because he had not repelled the attacks from the other sade with threats of Digunion. He had a constituency who could and did read and write, and who would shaad by the Constitution. He gave his views on the question of Shavery. He did not believe in any right to hold shaves, unless by special commission from God, as the ancient Ismelites had offers, read to show that they wa only held the same destricts from Washington's correspondence and will, to show his opinions on Slavery. He had certain extracts from Washington's correspondence and will, to show his opinions on Slavery. He had certain extracts from Mashington's correspondence and will, to show his opinions on Slavery. He had certain extracts from Mashington's correspondence and will, to show his opinions on Slavery. He had certain extracts from Mashington's correspondence and will, to show his opinions on Slavery. He had certain extracts from Mashington's correspondence and will, to show his opinions on Slavery and others, read to show that they was only held the same destricts the Republicans do on the subject of Sinvery, but a great deal stronger. They do not intend mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep. III.) protested against

to invade any of the constitutional rights of the South. In stead of being a sectional party, they were a great national party, walking in the footsteps of the revolutionary fathers, and recisting the aggressions of the Democratic party.

Democratic party.

Mr. HARDEMAN (S. Am., Ga.), wishing to place himself and friends right on the record, affected to a letter he had written in reference to the organization, and which had found its way into the press. He recalled what he said therein, the conduct of certain gentlemen having since shown that he was under an erroneaus impression.

tiemen having since shown that he was under an erronce impression.

Mr. CLARK (Dem., Mo.) said he had avowed his purpose, and would tell the gentleman that he had had two eppertunities to make his explanation, but has failed to absolve himself from the responsibility of recumending the circulation of the Helper book.

Mr. SAERMAN (Rep., Ohio)—The gentleman from Missouri has now for the first time announced that his purpose in offering that resolution was to give gentlemen an opportunity to explain their relations to this Helper Book. I ask him now whether he is willing to withdraw his resolution for that purpose, temporarily or for any time.

ling to withdraw his resolution for that purpose, temporarily or for any time.

Mr. CLARK (Mis.)—I avowed my purpose frankly when I introduced the resolution, in the remarks which accompanied it. The gentleman from Ohio now proposes to question directly, whether I will withdraw the resolution for the purpose which I avowed I entertained when I offered it. I say this—that he has had two opportunities to make that explanation, and I tell him he has failed upon each opportunity to expected himself from the responsibility. pertunity to exonerate himself from the responsibilities took when he signed that book and recommend

he took when he signed that book and recommended its circulation.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will say, Mr. Clerk, that that opportunity has never been rendered me, When the gentleman introduced his resolution, offensive in its character, at an improper time, and in an improper manner, he cut off what he says he desired to give—an opportunity for explanation. It is true that, three days afterward, when the gentleman from Virginia appealed to me, I answered him candidity, and stated to him how my name became connected with that paper. I did not sign it, but it seems that a colleague came to me in my place, while writing at my desk, and asked me to sign a recommendation for the circulation of a political pamphlet. I told him I had no time to examine the book, but if there was nothing improper or offensive in it he night use my name, and thereupon he attached my name to the paper. I have stated that I had so that information upon which the gettleman of Virginia addressed me, having forgotten the circumstance, but the circumstances were recalled by a letter from the Hon. E. D. Morgan of New-York, a member of the last Congress, after that excalled by a letter from the Hon. E. D. Morgan of New York, a member of the last Congress, after that ex-planation had been published. That, I believed, was the substance of it, and I also believe that any gentle-man should construe it as a satisfactory explanation. I stated that I had not read the book, and did not I stated that I had not read the book, and did not know what was in it at the time, and I stated how my name came to be attached to that paper. The gentleman alluded to another occasion the other day, when the subject was introduced here, in language which, though claimed to be courteous, I could not so understand it, when I was charged with treason, with disseminating treason, and lighting up the torch of the incendiary, to be applied to the houses of my Southern brethren: charged with crimes which, had I been guilty of them, would have renhouses of my Southern brethren; charged with crimes which, had I been guitty of them, would have rendered me unworthy to be entitled to a seat on this floor. Then when that resolution was still pending I rose and told the gentleman from Missouri that if he would withdraw his resolution, I would answer page by page as the book was read, or tell him my epinion of the sentiments of those extracts in the book as they were read, one by one, by the Clerk—whether I approved of them or not. But the gentleman refused to withdraw that resolution, and I say now that I do not believe it is the dosire of that gentleman to give that opportunity, or to relieve me from the difficulty I labor under. If he does so desire, I say emphatically that I am willing to do it now; and I say with equal emphasis that, never while I live—never, so help me God, whether the Speaker's chair is before me or not—never, while that resolution is before the House in an improper and unparliamentary manner, and its adoption urged, as it is, by offensive argument, never will I explain a single word contained in those never will I explain a single word contained in those extracts. [Great applause on the floor and in the galleries] If the gentlemen will withdraw his resolution leries ] If the gentlemen will withdraw his resolution, so that it will relieve me from that difficulty (and he may reinstate it afterward if he choose, I will then say what I have to say in regard to those extracts; but while it is there and intended as a stigma, tracts; but while it is there and memora as a significant is sustained by an argument wholly without precedent in parliamentary history, I cannot be expected to say more than I have already said, and further I believe that gentlemen on that side who have an acute rense of honor believe that my position is correct. I know that some gentlemen on that side of the House believe that my statements were fully side of the House believe that my statements were fuland satisfactory, and even more than, under the cirl
cumstances, it was proper for me to indicate. Under
those circumstances, I say that to spread this mattor
abroad, to agitate the country upon it, to spread
those extracts ull over the South, charging
upon my associates and proclaiming here from day
o day that the Republican party entertain
shese sentiments and indorse them, it seems to me
does not show that ingenuous, candid, and manly
course which a great party, as the Democratic party
claims to be, ought to take. It hink that while we
make up our political quarrels, our political issues—
while we may discuss all these matters with sincerity
and determination. I say it ought also to be done with
frankness, fairness, and courtesy; and the mode in
which this resolution was proposed and pressed before
the House, the manner in which the debate has been
pressed before the country, while I have sat here, which this resolution was provided the House, the manner in which the debate has been pressed before the country, while I have sat here, hands tied and lips sealed, as the candidate of my party, arraigned before the House and before the country, from day to day, I say it is without precedent in parliamentary bodies, in State Legislatures, in conventions, mentary bodies, in State Legislatures, in conventions, in party caucuses, or anywhere else. I said the other day that my political opinions were upon the public records. I say so now. Gentlemen on the other side say that they have examined those records to see what my political opinions are. Who has brought against me anything that is worth while to answer? It is true that one gentleman has said that Mr. Sherman—in other words, I am charged with being a Republican.

other words, I am charged with being a Republican.

VOICES on Democratic side—"That is it."

Mr. SHERMAN—That is my offense, and no other.
I never sought to invade the rights of the Southern
States. I never sought to invade the rights of any
citizen of those States. I objected to the introduction
of a bill. So I did; but when the gentleman who proposed it made a satisfactory explanation, I withdrew
the objection, and that was all that was proper for me
to do, and you and this House will take notice
that that is the only accusation made against me since
I have been a member of the House. If there be any
other, let it be made.

Bir. HINDMAN—I charge the gentleman with
having advocated on this floor a proposition to exclude

other, let it be made.

Mr. HINDMAN—I charge the gentleman with having advocated on this floor a proposition to exclude Slavery from the Territories by Congressional Legislation, and of having avowed his intention to oppose the admission of any slave States into the Union, and of having branded the Fugitive Slave law as savage and inhuman. I charge him with having stigmatized Southern Slavery as injurious and a crime.

Mr. SHERMAN—In other words, I am charged with being a Republican. This is my offense—none other. I never sought to invade the rights of the Southern States. I have my opinions on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and, at a proper time I am willing to-define them. I never made but one speson on the subject of Slavery, and that was upon what I regarded as an improper remark in the Message of President Pierce in 1856. I then spread upon the records my opinions upon the subject, and I find no man to call those opinions in question. They are the opinions of the Bepublican party to-day, and they are the opinions I now entertain.

Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.)—I desire to say—[Cries of "Order."]

[Cries of "Order."] Mr. SHERMAN-I am now speaking of my persona

Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Arr.)—I desire to say—
[Cries of "Order."]

Mr. SHERMAN—I am now speaking of my personal record. Again, those gentlemen on the other side, in publishing their speeches all over the country, have proclaimed that I am a traitor, &c., in order to serve a political purpose. It is true it has been done by implication; it is true they have disclaimed any personal application, but it has answered the same purpose. They have called upon me to show my innocence, but when they make these charges they are called upon to show the proofs and the specifications, and they have failed—utterly failed—to establish their charges. The only special act they have alleged is that when a gentleman came here to me, while sitting at my desk, and a ked me to sign a paper recommeding a tract, I consented to the use of my name, and they declare that then, by that act, I became a traitor, and would put the torch in the incendiary's hand. I say this is not a fair argument, and now I repeat that, if my friend from Missouri really desires to know whnt my sentments are in regard to those extracts from the Heiper book which have been read at the Clerk's desk—the only portion of the book which I have seen or read up to this time—I will tell him, if he will remove from me what I must consider an insulting menace. But I never yet did anything onder a menace, and never will. It is not, in my blood, and those gentlemen cannot put it there. Great applause.] Now, Mr. Clerk, so far as I am concerned in this contest, I have been paties and forbearing. I desire to see an organization of this House opposed to the Administration. I think it is our highest and best duty to investigate, to examine, to analyze the mode in which the Executive powers of this Government have been administered for a few years past. That is my desire. I said before the session that I did not believe the Slavery question would come up here at all. I came here with the expectation that we were to have an business session; that we would have an examination of busine

the unfortunate affair of John Brown at Harper's Forry, I do not beloive there would have been any feeling on the subject. I say now, that we should have come here with kindly feelings—no man approving of the act of John Brown, and every man ready and willing to say so and to condemn the act of lawless violence. We came here, I say, hoping that we might do our dury as dinvestigate the adraintstration of the Government; but when we arrived here, before a ballot, or immediately after the first informal ballot, this question was introduced, thrust in upon us, and it has had the effect of exciting the public mind and preventing gantlemen from explaining their views and their position. I think this whole proceeding has been unjust, unairlendly, offensive and wrong, not only to those presidemen here whose lips are sealed, but to our common constituency. These gentlemen on the other side have stirred up the bad blood. If any ovil has been dene, they have done it; they have stirred up this bad feeling if there is any. I believe now, that we might go to work and organize if these obstacles were removed, and administer the powers and duties of this House with firmness and impartiality. I say now in copolasion, that whenever my name stands in the way as a barrier to the organization of this House, whenever I believe my friends are satisfied that any men of my party can receive all the votes I have, and more, so as to elect, either by a majority or plurality, I will not stand in my present position an hour. Whenever they think they can combine a larger number of votes on another candidate, I will retire from the field and yield to any other gent e-man with whom I act politically, and who will accept those barren honors of the Speaker's chair. [Applause.]

bine a larger number of vetes on another candidate, I will retire from the field and yield to any other gent eman with whom I act politically, and who will accept those barren honors of the Speaker's chair. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri expressed his astonishment that the gentleman had taken the ground he had. He had, by his remarks, destroyed the last hope that he (Clark) would withdraw the resolution. It attacked no man individually. It denounced as incendiary the doctrines of the Helper book, and the only assertion was that the man who indersed it is not fit to be Speaker. The gentleman said he and his Republican friends have been abused, and that the debate has been conducted in a personal spirit. The Democratic side are not to be blamed for that. The gentleman spoke, too, of bad blood being produced by the introduct of the resolution, but had blood was shirred up before Congress assembled. The Old Dominion, that has stood from the days of the Revolution, had been stained with blood by the acts of the Republican party; and could the gentleman complain, when that territory had been invaded, and the rights of the State assailed, and her safety imperiled, by the circulation of that document, that objection to his election should be persisted in. The gentleman has passed the day of grace—he has been arraigned before the country. He (Clark) would never withdraw the resolution.

Mr. RUST (Dem. Ark.) referred to the course of

been arraigted before the country. He (Clark) would never withdraw the resolution.

Mr. KUST (Dem., Ark.) referred to the course of Mr. Sherman on the Army Appropriation bill in 1856, when he offered an amendment that no part of the mitiary force should be employed to aid in the execution of the laws of the so-called Territorial Legislature of Kansas until Congress should have decided whether it was valid or not, and that in the mean time the President preserve the peace, disarm the milities, [pries from the Republican side "That was right,"] and, aided Mr. Rust, to prevent armed men from going there. (Renewed cries of "That's right."] I, said Mr. Rust, think that the President has no right to disarm the militia. That would be violative of the Constitution, as itia. That would be violative of the Constitution, as the people have by it the right to bear arms. Mr. GROW (Rep., Penn.)—That is just what Gov.

Geary did.

Mr. RUST-It is a constitutional right of which citi-

Mr. RUST—It is a constitutional right of which caused a cannot be deprived.

Mr. HINDMAN spoke about Mr. Sherman's course on the bill introduced by Mr. Green wood last session, to prevent negre stealing in the Indian Territories, Mr. Sherman baving withdrawn his objection to its introduction, after a brief explanation that white men go into the Territory to steal negroes with impunity, and tell them in the Southern States. Mr. Hindman drew from this an inference unfavorable to Mr. Sherman. He asked the latter whether he would oppose the admission of any slaveholding State into the Union. mission of any slaveholding State into the Union.

Mr. SHIERMAN referred to the platform of the Republican party. If the gentleman would show him the Philadelphia platform, he would show him what

the Philadelphia platform, he would show him what it said on the subject.

Mr. HINDMAN asked if the Republicans were muzzled, or whether a willful violation of the Constitution was required at their hands?

Mr. EDGERTON (Rep., Ohio) said that when the proper time came he would answer the question.

Mr. COX referred to the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature of '57, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote against the admission of any State into the Union ungainst the admission of any State into the Union un-ess Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, se excluded from the Constitution thereof.

Mr. CAREY (Rep., Ohio) said he was the oldest nember of the Ohio delegation, and he approved of

mr. EDGERTON remarked that he would give his

opinion.

Mr. HINDMAN did not want to know his opinion, but whether he would comply with the request.

Mr. EDGERTON said he would answer in his own

way.

Mr. THEAKER (Rep., Ohio), speaking in a loud voice, amid the contusion, said he would have no objection, at a proper time, to tell the House and the country the opinions he entertained on the vexed question of Slavery, but he wanted the House to know he was not to be interrogated and words put into his month.

mouth.

Mr. McKEAN, (Rep., Ohio), his voice rising above
the great confusion, ironically moved that the Ohio
members be committed for contempt, in not answering

the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HINDMAN readily acquiesced in the suggestion, amid peals of laughter, and cries of "agreed!"

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) sat in a few words, ask-

Mr. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) out in a few words, asking Mr. Hindman, when your Democratic nominees
for Speaker, Beeock and Millson, were asked questions, were they not dumb, and opened not their
months? [Laughter.]

The confusion had now reached its highest, when
Mr. GROW called attention to the resolution heretofore passed for the preservation of order, both on the
floor and in the galleries.

The CLERK, in response, said that yesterday he
made an appeal for the preservation of order, but it
could not be maintained in the galleries while members themselves violate the rules.

Mr. GARNET (Dem., Va.) asked: Have not the
galleries the same right to appland as members on the
floor.

galleries the same right to applaud as members on the floor.

The CLERK was not of that opinion, but he did not feel that he could enforce order in the gallesies, unless assisted by Members on the floor.

Mr. HINDMAN cordially concurred in the point of order. It would have come more opportunely if it had been presented when Mr. Sherman addressed the House, and there was uproarious applanding on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. GROW—The gentleman has not seen me applaud. So far as applause on the Republican side is concerned, it was only in a limited degree, since the resolution was passed. It was time, however, the disorder was terminated.

Mr. HINDMAN wanted the repeated disorder to be stopped, and in the course of his remarks in reply to Mr. Sherman, said he had long been a practicing lawyer, but he had never known an indictment to be with drawn on motion of the defendant, that he might explain his past course. Therefore, he approved of the determination of Mr. Clark of Missouri, never to withdraw his resolution. draw his resolution.

Adjourned till Monday.

From Albany.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

Before the Pro Rata Committee to-day, Mr. Thompson of Poughkeepsie spoke on behalf of the railroads. He read one of the petitions presented before the Legislature, and commented upon the charges made therein, while he would not censure the Committee, he must remark upon the injustice of compelling the railroads to fight in the dark. The allegations in the petitions were not known to them. They certainly should be substantiated by proof. He alluded to this war against the railroads as an old fight, between private enterprise and public power, and alluded to the vast benefits secured to the city and State of New-York by the railroads of the State.

prise and public power, and alluded to the vast benefits secured to the city and State of New-York by the railroads of the State.

In allusion to the great benefits said to be enjoyed by the railroads, he declared them to be, first, to pay full price for every rod of land they obtained for their track; second, to build up villages all over the State; third to enhance the value of land wherever roads run. He denied the statement that freight can be carried short distances at the same rate per mile as long. The experience of river, lake, and canal transportation, as well as of all land conveyance, proves otherwise. The cars of way trains are seldom full, and always empty half the distance. Of the trains between Rochester and Buffalo, two-thirds are way trains, all which carry one-third more ease than any way train. This proves that way trains cannot be run as cheaply as through trains. It is alleged that the cannis are deprived of their legitimate traffe by the railroads.

He decied, as a principle, that the State has any more right, than an individual, when it comes in competition with individuals in trade. Mr. Thompson showed the vast benefits of the Rullroad to the compense of the State, and set in a stricting light the evi of restricting and crippling them in the management of their business. It is address was considered effective At its close, the Committee adjourned.

Arrests to be Mude.

Mesars. Giddings, Pilamb, and John Prown, jr., have not yet been arreated on the warm to got out on behalf of the Senate's Harper's Ferry Committee. The papers were sent here to the extincted, who holds them, and has sent back for instructions. They have not been coved yet.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

The resolution introduced into the Legislature recommending that a Convention (f the Southern States be held at Atlanta, Ga., was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chapline, Commissioner from Connecticut, to represent the sentiments of the Conservative people of that State, is now here, but his message has not yet been conventionated.

Hon. Clark Cochrane Not Imane Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the State Asylam, de-clares that the Hon. Clark B. Gochrade is not in the least insane. Overtasked by his Congressional and professional duties, he became so prostrate and de-pressed in mind, that it was feared insanity would supervene. He was brought to the Asylum as a pre-

Earthquake in South Carolina and

Cleorgia.

AUSUSTA, Friday, Jan. 20; 1860.

Shocks of earthquake were felt at Charleston, Augusta, Macon, and other points, at six o'clock last evening.

James W. Jones, editor of The Augusta Chronicle and Scatinel, died last night.

### The Judson Patent for Governor

CINCINNATS, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

The case of Juzzine Judson against Moore, Wilstach & Keyes, for an injunction upon the Judson patent for governor valves, which has been on trial for the past ten days, resulted this morning in a vertict for the plaintiff.

Steamers for Europe.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

The steamer Angle-Saxon will leave for St. John's,
N. B., on Sunday merning, and, returning on Wednesday or Thoreday, will sail for Liverpool on the 28th.

The Hungarian leaves for Liverpool at 2 o'clock p. m. to morrow.

The Lawrence Enquest.

Lawrence, Friday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The afternoon session of vesterday was occupied in the examination of George Howe of Boston, one of the principal owners of the Pemberton Mills. D. Nevius and himself paid \$225,000 for the property, valued at \$640,000. He escaped from the mill while it was falling. The witness gave a description of the mill, and testified positively that he never had the slightest doubt of its stability, and never heard it questioned. The testimony of the evening session developed nothing new. Ira True, carpenter, had leveled up the shafting, but found no settling, and considered the building sate. Morris Knowles, carpenter, was recalled, but added nothing of importance to his previous testimony.

The inquest was resumed to-day.

George Howe, one of the principal owners, and Capt. Sigelow, were recalled and briefly examined. Their testimony was simply affirmatory as to the strength of the building.

E. B. Herrick, who had charge of the yard and watch at the Pemberton Mill, described the fall of the building substantially as previous witnesses.

Mr. Glesson, a mason, described the construction of the brick work; used Vermont lime in the wortar instead of Thomaston; the latter is considered the best, but the former is not cheaper; considered the walls firmly built.

The other evidence to-day was principally accumu-

firmly built.

The other evidence to-day was principally accume lative. No new facts were develop

AID TO LAWRENCE.

Mr. John H. Watson, No. 106 Broadway, acknow-lodges the receipt of the following donations this day for the relief of the sufferers at Lawrence, Mass:
John Slade & Co. \$50 00 Hunt Tillinghast & Co. \$5 00
Geo. J. Sanger & Bro. 56 00 S. C. Herring & Co. \$5 00
Abernethy, Collins & Co. 50 00 Davlio, Hudson & Co. \$6 00
E. T. 10 00 Gamer & Co. \$6 00
From several friends 15 00 Chapman, Lycas & Noyes, 50 66
From Little Edde. \$5 00
Chapman, Lycas & Noyes, 50 66
From Little Edde. \$5 00
Chapman, Lycas & Noyes, 50 66
Geo. D. Cragin 10 00
C. H. C. \$6 00; Eastman & Lloyd. 10 00
S. \$00 Woodcraft & Robinson. 10 00
Regers & Raymond 25 00 Chas Parker 10 00;
Ellett C. Cowdin & Co. \$5 00 Patterson, Knapp & Co. 10 00
Regers & Raymond 25 00 Chas Parker 10 00;
Ellett C. Cowdin & Co. \$5 00; Edward Martin, jr 10 00
J. & H. A. \$25 00
J. & H. A. \$25 00
F. O. Lamson. 10 00
New York, Jan. 20, 1000. AID TO LAWRENCE.

Convention of Democrats.

Owgo, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 20, 1869.

The National Democrats of the XXVIIth Congresional District held their Convention here yesterday, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention. All the counties in the District were fully represented. The proceedings were spirited and harmonious.

The Hon. James B. Howe of Tioga and Chauncey L. Grant of Tompkins were elected delegates, and the Hon. J. B. Clark of Chemung and John J. Alten of Schuyler County elected alternates.

A resolution was adopted indorsing the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson for President.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

Mr. Elisha Brown, a man about 60 years of age, belonging to Pitsford, Vt., was killed at the station in this city this morning by a train on the Hartford Road, while backing. He was the father of Fayette Brown, Cashier of the State Bank in this city. Sailing of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Friday Jan. 29, 1860.

The Canadian steamship Hungarian will sail from this port to-morrow afternoon for Liverpool.

The Opera in Boston.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860. The repetition of the Barber of Seville, with Mo

Patti as Rosina, drew another immense audience is the Boston Academy to-night. The season has proved so successful and remunerative to the management, that another week will be added to it.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE... ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1860.

Petitions were presented for a prohibitory liquor law: for the extension of the Chenango Canal; to amend the laws concerning protests, and for the relief of Albany County landowners.

Favorable reports were made on the bills authorating County Clerks to enter satisfactions of judgments in certain cases; relative to the division of lines; relative to the sale of baled hay, and relative to cutting ice on the Hudson River.

Bills were introduced to enlarge the powers of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and for the establishment of a Board of Pardons; authorizing the Supervisors of Richmond County to raise money by tax for the benefit of the uniformed militia of that county; relative to unclaimed deposits in Savings Banks; and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to punishments for crimes.

for crimes.

The bill to compel the attendance of witnesses before Committees of the Common Councils of cities was read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the session was passed in the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whose.

ASSEMBLY.....ALRANY, Jan. 29, 1860.
Petitions were presented asking aid for the Albany and Sasquehanna Railroad.
An attempt was made by Mr. POWELL to have reconsidered the vote which refuses to create a Select Committee on probibition of liquors, but the House refused, and increased the number of the Excise Committee, by adding thereto Messus. Maxson and Cook, friends of probibition.
The bill authorizing a double railroad track in Brooklyn and part of Queens County was reported favor-

The bill authorizing a double railroad track in Brooklyn and part of Queens County was reported favorably. Also the bill for robuilding the lock on the Oneida Lake Canal.

Mr. TUCKER gave notice of another bill for the construction of a City Railroad in New-York, and also of a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law.

By Mr. SAVAGE—Bill to exempt sewing-machines from levy and sale under execution.

To alter Commissioner's map of Brooklys, by striking out a part of a street.

To legalize certain doings of the Charleston Cougregation Society of Lima.

To amend the act relative to the construction of rail reads in cities.

reads in cities.
To authorize the starcholders of the Lockpert Gas
Covapany to reduce the number of directors.
The following bills were introduced:
By Mr.DWIGHT—To amend the Code of Procedure
so as to allow husband and wife to testify in each

ANT - Just was on towns ofthe

ACBANY, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

From Our Own Reporter.

A. B. A. B. A. R. A. R. P. H. G. W. 1860.

THE HELL GATE PILOTS.

Senator Robertson's bill to amend the Pilot law was debated in Committee of the Whole to-day, and ordered to a third reading. The bill is as follows:

Extraor I. Section sine of the act entilled "An act concerning the pilots of the clasmel of the East River, commonly called Hell Gate," parsed April 15, 1857, shall be and the same is been by amended to as to read as follows:

SEC. 9. If any person other than a Hell-Gate pilot shall pilot to tow for any other person any vessel of any description, calload suck vessel for the Purpose, except vessels of less than mirely diver turn burden pages, and small-boats, actually used in navigating the canals, or shall offer to pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot or tow any such vessel, without the sid of a flunch pilot, so the side of a sadrecovered by the Board of Port Wardens of the Fort of New York, for the bength of the Hell-Gate pilots, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemensor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for such offense.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Preseer moved to amend by striking out that portion of the first section making the violation of the set a misdemensor.

portion of the first section making the violation of the net a misdemeanor.

Mr. Robinson opposed the amendment in a brief speech of much force. The proposed act he regarded as no more than a complete to justice to the pilots and of safety to commerce.

Mr. Proseer responded in favor of his amendment.

Mr. McLeod Murphy spoke in favor of the bill, and it was finally ordered to a third reading.

At one stage of the debate it was fessed that the question might become strictly one of justy, on the ground that the Democrats are supposed to need no pilots to lead them to Hell-Gate, or even beyond that point; while it was thought by some of the more modest Republicans that they possibly might need such guidance.

guidance.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Mr. Fawrence of Long Island opened the "Irrepressible Conflict" in the Senate to-day in a set speech on the Governor's Message, which document he does not seem particularly to admire, whether considered in its financial or polical inculcations. He objected particularly to that portion of the Governor's Message which intimates that the State of New-York has, by her elections of late, placed herself on the side of freedom and against the extension of Slavery into the Territorics, remarking that the election of Gov. Morgan was no indication of such purpose on the part of the people since he was "a minority Governor by more than fifty thousand majority." He predicted the success of the Democratic party in the forthcoming Presidential contest, giving his assumance that the different factions of the Democracy would be found united and fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy. He said that the two sections of the Democracy only differed in matters of detail—not on principle. Of course, there can be no difference in principle, in the estimation of the Quaker Senator from Long Island, between a slave code for the Territorics, such as was introduced into the United States Senate only a few days ago by one of the Democratic leaders of that body and the Douglas doctrine of Squatter Sovereightly as advocated by another Democratic Senator (Mr. Lawrence) here to-day. He gave the Helper book an airing and stirred up the Slavery question generally while protesting against the agitation of the question by the Republicans. Soon after the conclusion of the speech I saw a darky in the lobby apparently doing a thriving business in the sale of the Helper book which Mr. Lawrence had just advertised for him. guidance.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Mr. Fiero, on previous notice, to-day introduced into the Senate a bill entitled "An actenlarging the powers "of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and establishing "a Board on Pardons." Mr. Fiero's bill gives to the judges of Oyer and Terminer complete discretion as to the length of term to which conviets shall be sentenced to the Prison, having in view only the good of the criminal and the safety and welfare of the public; but no sentence shall be for a term of less than one year. This might do if an act of Legislature had the power really to invest judges with "discretion" and some other qualities very necessary to the proper exercise of so important a power as is here proposed. But until some of our Courts of Oyer and Terminer are composed of different men from those who now preside over them, such a change can hardly be deemed advisable.

over them, such a change can hardly be deemed advisable.

The Inspectors, Warden, Physician, and Chaplain, of each of the State Prisons, are constituted a Board on Pardons, whose duty it shall be to report mentily to the Executive the names of such convicts as in their judgment are entitled to favorable consideration, together with the reasons therefor. The bill farther provides that any convict making full time (sickness axcepted), and obeying the rules and descriptive without reproof or punishment for one month, shall be entitled on his discharge to the value of one day of his earning, and one day's commutation of his sontence, and for the same good behavior for one he shall be entitled to two days of his earning's, and two days more of commutation for each month. This bill will do very well, with the exception of the clause in regard to the Courts.

PROTECTION TO HAY PURCHASERS,

Mr. McLeed Murphy has introduced into the Senate a bill in regard to Bale Hay, designed to protect hay purchasers against swindlers in that trade. It provides that every person who shall put up Bale Hay for the market shall put his name upon each bale, with his place of residence, and also mark on each bale its true weight, with the amount of tare to be taken therefrom. No person shall put up wet or damaged hay, or shall put into any bale any dirt, staves, or wood, or other materials for the purpose of increasing the weight on pain of \$25 fine for each offense. The Mayor of New-York is authorized to regulate licenses, and fix the number of Hay Scales in the city, and may revoke any York is anthorized to regulare necesses, and its the number of Hay Scales in the city, and may revoke any license given by him, and all persons in said city are prohibited from giving certificates of weight of hay, except those who have received a license.

except those who have received a liceuse.

A cool of cold petition.

One of the coolest petitions recently received here was from Trees. G. Talmadge, President of the, Broadway (Brooklyn) Railroad Company, asking an amendment to the act of 1858, under which his Company was or ranized, giving power "to lay railroad tracks to be "used with and contiguous to the first-mentioned "track in and over any of the high-cays in the Counties of Kings and Queens, and to take additional "pay for transporting passengers over such now "reads," &c. I think I see the Legislature granting this netition.

this petition.
THE CASE OF STEPHENS, THE WIFE-MURDERER. THE CASE OF STEPHENS, THE WIPE-MURDERER.
District-Attorney Waterbury made a motion in the
Court of Appeals to-day to quash the second writ of
error obtained by Mr. Ashmead, in the case of Stephens,
the wfe-murderer. The motion was argued pro and
on, by Messre, Waterbury and Ashmead, and the
decision of the Court is reserved.

THE ADJOURNMENTS TO-DAY.
After a lively debate, the Senate to-day adjourned.
over till Monday, by a vote of 16 to 12. The Assembly,
holds a session to-morrow.

BRILLS INTERDICTED IN THE SENATE.

a session to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

holds a session to-morrow.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to punishment for crimes. Thisbill provides that persons convicted of manslaughter in the first, second, and third degrees, shall be punished be imprisonment in a State Prison as follows:

1. Persons gality of manslaughter in the second degree, for this or any shorter period.

2. If convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, for the term of soven years, or any shorter period; or by imprisonment in the County Jaffor any term less than the punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for life, or any shorter period; in the first degree shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for life, or any shorter period; in the second degree, by imprisonment for teny years or any shorter period; in the third degree, by imprisonment for the years or any shorter period; in the third degree, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

\*\*SCLAIMED DEFOSIZS IN SAVINGS BANKS.\*\*

Mr. Hammond's bill relasive to unclaimed deposits, for which (or the interest themsef) no claim has been made since January 1, 1850, shall, on or before the lat day of January 1, 1850, shall, on or before the lat day of January 1, 1850, shall, on or before the lat day of January 1, 1850, shall, on or before the lat day of January 1, 1850, shall, on or before the lat day of January 1, 1850, shall, on or before the lat day and save such banks. Leasurer shall give to the bank officers receipts for the State is pledged to indemnify and says such banks as miless from all liability on account of such payment. Requires the Trustees of all such Banks to life with the superintendent of the Banking Department, on or before the first day of march next, a statement of all deposits which have remained unclaimed for the last ten years, the depositors of which are unknown. Espiane to comply with all the requirements of the last ten years, the depositors of which are unknown. Espiane to comply with all the requirements of

The following bills were introduced:
By Mr. DWIGHT—To amend the Code of Procedure so as to allow husband and wife to testify in each other's behalf.
By Mr. McQUADE—To amend the law designating public holidays, by making Jan. 1, beb. 22, July 4, Dec. 25, and Thanksgiving Day holidays, for the payment of notee on the Monday following those days, when they fall on Sundays.
By Mr. VERMILYE—To increase the number of Judges of the Murine Court to four; their term of office to be eight years, and the Court to have a clork.
By Mr. CALLICOTT—To incorporate the Erosklyn Medical and Surgical Institute.
By Mr. TUCKER—To incorporate the Kristlerbocker Base Ball Club of New-York.
By Mr. TUCKER—To incorporate the Franklin Sevings Institute of New-York.
By Mr. JAQUES—To ubang, the time of election of the secretarn the amount of such unclaimed deposits to allow the treasury under this action of the State, to be invested on bond and mortgage, the nearest thereon to be applied, from time to time, so the temperature aball direct, for the adocation of the care of such of she ingane as shall, without being parters, be without sufficient pecuniary ability to urnless such edu ation of care for themselves. If, after such deposits shall have been paid into the treasury and the kinds are shell have been paid into the treasury and the kinds are shell direct, for the adocation of the sach damp, the blind, and the kinds and dumb, the blind, and the kinds are shell direct, for the adocation of the sach damp, the blind, and the kinds are shell direct, for the adocation of the sach damp, the blind, and the kinds are shell direct, for the adocation of the sach damp, the kinds are shell direct, for the sach damp, the blind, and the kinds are shell direct, for the sach damp, the blind, and the kinds are shell direct, for the sach damp, the kinds are shell direct, for the sach damp, the blind and direct, for the sach damp, the blind and direct, for the sach damp, the blind and direct, for the sach damp, the blind are shell direct, for the sach dam